

# NO PROSPECT OF CHANGE IN HIGH PRICES OF MEAT

Conclusion of Department of Agriculture Set Forth in Exhaustive Report.

## NUMBER OF CAUSES GIVEN

Production Falls to Keep Pace With Increase in Population—Enormous Losses in This Country by Disease and Exposure.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—High meat prices probably will continue indefinitely.

This is the conclusion of the Department of Agriculture, as set forth in an exhaustive report on the situation made public today.

High meat prices prevail throughout the world. One reason for this is that production has failed to keep pace with the increase in population. Other contributory causes given are the increased cost of production, and diminished purchasing power of the money unit.

An interesting feature of the situation in the United States is that, while the production of meat is on the increase, it is not yet proportionate to the growth of population.

While holding out little or no hope for a lowering of meat prices in the near future, the report says that there probably will be a gradual growth and expansion in the world's production of beef, mutton and pork, which may or may not equal the rate of increase of the meat-eating population.

The available supply of meat in this country would be much greater, the report states, were it not for the enormous losses caused by disease and exposure. In the past sixteen years it is estimated that about 1,475,000 cattle and sheep have died of disease and exposure, and approximately 1,500,000 hogs died of cholera.

The report points out that the United States still is not only the greatest meat-eating nation, but the greatest producer. Approximately twice as much meat is consumed in Germany as in the United States, and the total normal consumption in Russia, Great Britain and France is less than Germany. The per capita consumption in the United States is so far the greatest, except in Australia and New Zealand.

In the fiscal years of 1914 and 1915 the United States imported more fresh, chilled and frozen beef and mutton than it exported, and imported more of all kinds than it exported in 1914.

## VIRGINIA TROOPS BEGIN LONG TRIP TO MEXICAN LINE

(Continued from First Page.)

he grounds until the troop movement is completed.

The Richmond Howitzers, of the First Field Artillery, were mustered into service yesterday afternoon, and beginning today will be engaged in the government enlistment of the Signal Corps. The Signal Corps is in need of cooks and telegraph operators.

Major J. H. Johnson, of the Department of the East, is expected here today to relieve Colonel Delaware Skerrett, detailed in Richmond to examine and report on camp conditions.

The First Signal Battalion, First Virginia Cavalry—Richmond Blues—moved into camp in the morning, and is stationed between the Field Artillery and the Field Hospital Corps in Sherwood Park.

The engineering company, organized at Richmond by R. G. Pratt, was moved yesterday, and occupies a position next to the Signal Corps. The company, entirely a volunteer organization, which has been recognized by the War Department, now comprises thirty men, twelve having come up from Norfolk. Tents and equipment were loaned to the new command by Major Pratt, and it will be armed and mustered in as soon as the required strength is reached. D. E. Griffith will probably be made captain of the company, F. S. Platt first lieutenant and R. G. Pratt second lieutenant.

The camp will continue to care for the possible coming of other troops and for the care of "casuals" and men rejected. It is stated that it will require a month before discharges can be given to those who were not accepted for service.

Orders for movement require that 60 rounds of ammunition shall be issued to infantrymen, and fifty rounds of ammunition to every soldier armed with a pistol. All camp equipment and baggage will be carried by the various commands, and every piece of equipment must be marked and tagged for its destination.

## GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO COMMANDING OFFICERS

The general orders include the following instructions:

"Commanding officers will instruct their commands that no member of a military force must interfere in any way with train or equipment. Commanding officers should accept the equipment tendered, if safe and adequate, and will not delay trains at any point for the purpose of exercising men for any other reason that can be avoided.

"Commanding officers of the troops departing immediately before entraining will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Eastern Department, the number of officers and men of his command and the number of horses and mules. The same report will be telegraphed to the commanding general, Southern Department, upon arrival at destination, a similar report by telegraph will be made to the commanding general, Southern Department. Regimental commanders will distribute sanitary personnel so that each section may be properly cared for.

## REJECTED MEN WILL BE LEFT IN CAMP

"Physically rejected men, recruits and others, who for one cause or another have not been mustered into the service of the United States, will be left in camp by the company commander. In each case, without fail, company commanders concerned will turn over descriptive lists and enlistment cards of these men to the following named officers designated to receive them:

"Major Bright, First Battalion, First Infantry, and Major Payton, Second Infantry.

## LINER FROM VERA CRUZ BRINGS MANY REFUGEES

Passengers From Mexico City Report Business at Station—Fears Over Train Service.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Spanish line steamer Montserrat, with 239 passengers aboard, most of them refugees from Mexico, reached here today from Vera Cruz and Havana.

Passengers from Mexico City declared the conditions there became so unsettled that all who could do so left for Vera Cruz in fear that train service to the latter city would be discontinued. They said every train was crowded to capacity and that all steamers in Vera Cruz harbor took aboard as many refugees as they could accommodate. Those who came from Mexico City asserted the reason the people left the Mexican capital was that business was at a standstill, money depreciated and food scarce. It was said that many foreigners remain in Mexico City, principally Germans and French, whose business interests keep them there.

"Major Bright, First Battalion, First Infantry, and Major Payton, Second Infantry.

## To-Day and To-Night in Richmond

Advertisements: 11th, 145 o'clock. Lexington Hotel, short talks on convention experiences. Free hand concert, Washington Park, 8 to 10 o'clock. Lyric—Vaudeville and pictures: matinee, 3; night, 7:30 and 9.

## The Weather

(Furnished by U. S. Weather Bureau.)

Forecast: Virginia—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; warmer Friday. North Carolina—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Local Temperature. 12 noon temperature, 80. 2 P. M. temperature, 81. 5 P. M. temperature, 82. Minimum temperature to 8 P. M., 81. Mean temperature for this date, 78. Deficiency in temperature, 196. Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 51.

Local Rainfall. Rainfall, 24 hours ending 8 P. M., 0. Rainfall, 24 hours ending 8 P. M., 0. Excess in rainfall since January 1, 1.71.

Local Barometer Readings. Barometer (reduced to sea level), 30.02. Barometer (reduced to sea level), 30.11.

Local Observations at 8 P. M. Temperature, 72; humidity, 62; wind, direction, northeast; wind velocity, 5; state of weather, partly cloudy.

## CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Place.	S. P. M.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Ashville	71	80	62	Clear
Atlanta	71	80	62	Cloudy
Baltimore	64	68	56	Clear
Boston	64	68	56	Clear
Buffalo	71	76	58	Clear
Charlotte	71	76	58	Clear
Chicago	72	76	60	Clear
Cincinnati	71	76	60	Cloudy
Cleveland	71	76	60	Cloudy
Dayton	71	76	60	Cloudy
Denver	71	76	60	Cloudy
Des Moines	71	76	60	Cloudy
Detroit	71	76	60	Cloudy
El Paso	71	76	60	Cloudy
Evansville	71	76	60	Cloudy
Galveston	71	76	60	Cloudy
Hartford	71	76	60	Cloudy
Havana	71	76	60	Cloudy
Indianapolis	71	76	60	Cloudy
Jacksonville	71	76	60	Cloudy
Kansas City	71	76	60	Cloudy
Little Rock	71	76	60	Cloudy
Los Angeles	71	76	60	Cloudy
Madison	71	76	60	Cloudy
Memphis	71	76	60	Cloudy
Montgomery	71	76	60	Cloudy
New Orleans	71	76	60	Cloudy
New York	71	76	60	Cloudy
Norfolk	71	76	60	Cloudy
Omaha	71	76	60	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	71	76	60	Cloudy
Raleigh	71	76	60	Cloudy
San Antonio	71	76	60	Cloudy
San Francisco	71	76	60	Cloudy
St. Louis	71	76	60	Cloudy
St. Paul	71	76	60	Cloudy
St. Petersburg	71	76	60	Cloudy
Spokane	71	76	60	Cloudy
Tampa	71	76	60	Cloudy
Washington	71	76	60	Cloudy
Wichita	71	76	60	Cloudy
Wilmington	71	76	60	Cloudy

## MINIATURE ALMANAC.

July 6, 1916.

Sun rises, 5:56. High tide, 10:22.

Sun sets, 7:52. Evening, 10:57.

Battalion, First Infantry, to Captain C. B. Borden, Fourth Infantry.

"Major Martin, Third Battalion, First Infantry, to Captain Coulbourne.

"Major Leach, First Battalion, Second Infantry, to Captain Anderson.

"Major Harrison, Second Battalion, Second Infantry, to Captain Graves.

"Major Slaughter, Third Battalion, Second Infantry, to Lieutenant Edwards, A. D. C.

"Noncommissioned staff or other casual papers will be turned over to Lieutenant Colonel B. W. Salomonsky, Fourth Infantry, who will have general charge of all physically rejected men or other casuals.

"The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation and travel rations. In lieu of coffee component of rations, 21 cents per man per day will be allowed for purchase of liquid coffee while en route."

## MILITARY CALLED OUT IN WILMINGTON STRIKE

Demonstrating Crowd of Sympathizers Gather Along Suburban Line of Tidewater Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5.—As a precaution against possible violence, in view of the demonstrating crowds of sympathizers of the striking street car men gathered late to-night along the Wrightsville Beach suburban line of the Tidewater Power Company, the local company of Coast Artillery Corps, North Carolina National Guard, was called to the scene, and is subject to orders from Sheriff S. P. Cowan, of New Hanover County. The military company was placed at the sheriff's disposal by authority of Judge W. P. Stacy, of the State Superior Court.

No violence further than the throwing of eggs has been reported.

A conference between Mayor Q. T. Moore, officials of the local traction company and representatives of the motormen and conductors of the Tidewater Power Company, who have been on strike since yesterday morning, resulted in no adjustment of differences, and traffic in the city continued at a standstill today.

Cars on the suburban line of the company, however, again were operated by half a dozen carmen who declined to strike and members of the shop and clerical forces of the company. Except at a late hour last night, when eggs were thrown at some of the cars and the transportation offices of the company downtown, and a stone hurled through an incoming suburban car, there have been no acts of violence on the part of the strikers or sympathizers.

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## VISCOUNT BRYCE TELLS WHY PEACE MUST WAIT

If War Were to End Now in Draw, None of Great Problems Would Be Settled.

## HE IS SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

It Is Not Aim of Entente to Crush German People, but Ambition Must Be Curbed and Military Caste Overthrown.

LONDON, July 5.—Presiding today at a luncheon given by the Philharmia to James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, Viscount Bryce said he had received an address signed by some Americans, a large proportion of whom had come from Germany, saying: "The war must end in a draw. Why not make peace at once and save further bloodshed?"

He would tell the guests of the day, Viscount Bryce continued, why neither the British nor their allies could follow that advice. He yielded to none in his love of peace, but he declared, "We cannot agree to any such peace as is suggested either by these gentlemen or by the German government."

## DOES NOT THINK WAR WILL END IN DRAW

"In the first place, we do not think this war will be a draw," The allies are going to win, he believes this, not merely because our army in France is driving back the Germans, nor because Russian troops have made a brilliant advance, nor because the soldiers of France have been standing like a rock with magnificent valor against the furious attacks made on Verdun. We believe it because the allies will prove to be stronger on land than the Germans and because we hold unshaken and unshakable control of the sea.

"Secondly, peace cannot be made now because the German government is not prepared for it on any terms we could accept. The German government may know they are going to be beaten, but the German people do not yet know it. They are ignorant of the true facts, and their government held out prospects of territorial gains, fears to accept terms which would recognize their own failure.

"Thirdly, because peace made now on such terms as the German government would accept would be no permanent peace, but a mere truce. It would mean for Europe constant disquiet, fresh alarms of war, more preparations for war and further competition in prodigious armaments.

"Lastly, because we are fighting for great principles—principles vital to the future of mankind, principles which the German government outraged and

which must at all costs be vindicated. We do not hate the German people; we do not wish to break up Germany, nor destroy her national unity, nor inflict permanent injury upon her. What we desire is to exercise an evil spirit and discredit the military caste which delights in war and threatens not only Europe, but all countries, America included.

SAYS GERMAN DESIRES TO DOMINATE WORLD

"Not content for Germany to be a great prosperous nation among other nations, the German government desires to dominate the world. The only safety for the world is to discredit by defeat that military caste and the military system which gained its control and its yoke upon the German people by three successful wars."

In concluding, Viscount Bryce said that Great Britain was fighting for the deliverance of Belgium and France and such changes in the east as will make it impossible for the Turkish allies of Germany ever again to massacre their Christian subjects."

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF HOME RULE SCHEME

Complete Details of Lloyd George's Plan Published in English

LONDON, July 5.—Complete details of Lloyd George's scheme for provisional home rule for Ireland was published in the morning papers. The following are the principal features:

First, an Irish House of Commons will be constituted by the transference to the Irish Parliament of seventy-eight members now sitting in the English Commons for the twenty-six home-rule counties.

Second, of the seventy-eight members to be transferred to the Irish house, seventy-six are Nationalists or Independents, while two are Unionists, namely, Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, Attorney-General for Ireland. These two members have consented to sit in the home-rule Parliament, and on this fact some hopes are based for future unity.

Third, members of the Irish Commons will retain their seats in the English house, and will often be seen there, as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first.

Fourth, considerable representation of the Unionist interest in the south and west of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish Senate. It is proposed that the Senate sit and act with the Irish Commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Unionists.

Fifth, the temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the great imperial conference which is to be held to adjust the government of the empire.

Sixth, the framework of Irish finance in the home rule act will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the imperial treasury.

Seventh, a new Lord Lieutenant will

## Seaboard Air Line Shops Threatened

NOBLE, VA., July 5.—Fire at 2 o'clock this morning, originating in the coach shed of the Seaboard Air Line shops, now threatens the destruction of the entire shop plant on the water front. The estimated damage is already placed at \$100,000.

The nearest building is the planing mill, 150 feet south of the coach shed. A light southerly breeze is whipping the flames in its direction. Ten modern passenger coaches were destroyed, and all hope of saving even a part of the shed has been abandoned. It is 150 by 200 feet, built of corrugated iron, and is two stories in height.

Recent additions to the shops east of the Seaboard Air Line shops, in addition to these, the original plant is also in imminent danger.

At 3:30 o'clock the fire is confined to the coach shed, and it appears that the firemen will save the planing mill. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

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## Deaths in Virginia

Funeral of John D. Drinnard. The funeral of John D. Drinnard, Drinnard, 2911 Floyd Avenue, who was drowned in Swift Creek Tuesday afternoon while on an outing with his father and brother, will take place from the residence this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Grayson Burruss. News of the sudden death of Grayson Burruss, formerly of this city, where he was engaged in the insurance business, at Toronto yesterday morning reached Richmond last night.

Mr. Burruss was forty-seven years old, and was well known in the business world here. He left here about ten years ago to accept a position with

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## British American Assurance Company, of Toronto.

His wife, who was Miss Bessie Beale, of Hagerstown, Md., three children—Annie Louise, Katherine and Grayson B. Burruss; a sister, Miss Jeanette B. Burruss, and a brother, Sydney B. Burruss, survive him.

Funeral of C. Ap-C. Jones. Funeral services for C. Ap-C. Jones, a widely-known architect and mining engineer, were conducted yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church. The burial was in Hollywood. Mr. Jones leaves a widow, who was before her marriage Miss Marion Murray Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Noble, of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, England; one sister, Mrs. John Anderson, of Richmond; a nephew, James W. Allison, Jr., and a half-sister, Mrs. H. Berkley Hackett, of Philadelphia.

Funeral of John Porterfield. [Special to The Times-Dispatch